must eventually come from those who now refuse it under the false impression that a defection in the Banks column is daily impending. Surely we can afford to wait with as much fortitude and equanimity as those who really stand in need of the organization. Every exhibition of anxiety only hightens the opposition. Indifference would

Most of the sitting in the House was consumed in censorious criticism. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Dunn occupied the day with personal griefs, which had much better have been discussed in the newspapers of which they complained. These two gentlemen bave been exercised with "personal explanations" for a month past; and it would be an economy of time, as well as a saving of pa-tience, if they would consent hereafter to "put

the country right" through some other forum.

The effect of The Union's appeal for a fusion to the Southern Know Nothings was to concentrate their strength again on Mr. Fuller, and to raise his ag-gregate to thirty-five votes. That movement has provoked much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Democracy; and as it is understood to have been the conception of Mr. Nicholson, has vistited both him and the paper with curses loud and deep. The extreme verdancy of the suggestion was its redeeming point, in the estimation of those who relish a clever thing; while, of course, this is the sore one to the unfortunate wight who so innocently involves the Administration and party in a surrender of their most cherished policy.

FLORIDA WAR - COM. MORRIS.

From Oar Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856. The accounts from Florida justify the opinion that another costly war of Indian extermination may be expected. According to the best intelligence, there are not more than one hundred warriors in the State, and perhaps twice or three times as many women and children. The whole number is short of five hundred. Military posts, and that other more powerful weapon of destruction, which always advances with them, the rum bottle, have been the real causes of any trouble which may have occurred. An old and respectable planter of that State told me two months ago that if the Government would keep its troops at St. Augustine and such places, removed from the neighborhood of the Indians, there would be no collisions or difficulty. He said the great mass of the people of Florida were satisfied that the Indians should live and die in their hunting grounds; but there was another interest, which ught pretexts of quarrel with them, which stantly urged their removal west of the Missis-sippi, and which contrived to get the troops of the United States so stationed in the interior as to provoke the very "outrages" which now form the staple of so much outcry, and which threaten another costly expedition. Sutlers, and traders, and rumsellers, and contractors know the value of an Indian war too well to let any chance of fo-menting one pass by, and their friends elsewhere are not insensible to the inducements of this cruel speculation in innocent blood. What a reflection upon the name of Christianity, that the poor In-dian will not be allowed to lie down and die in peace in his hammocks, and be denied the privi-lege of the wild beasts that roam over the prairies

Commodore Morris has been lying critically ill with an attack of pneumonia for a week past, and was not expected to survive last night. Being the next in grade to Commodore Stewart, he succeeded to his position as Senior Captain in the Navy, after the action of the late Naval Board took effect, by the President's approval. He was tendered the presidency of that tribunal, but had the discretion and delicacy to decline it, perhaps for the obvious reason that he was to profit by the retirement of his senior, which for some cause or other seems to have been foreshadowed, if not

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856. Mr. Campbell's speech of yesterday is regarded by Mr. Banks's friends as indicating kindlior feelings than hitherto.

It is believed that Mr. Campbell would not vote against a plurality if his vote would decide it. Rumors of a speedy Democratic movement for

the plurality rule fly thick this evening. I wait their ratification; we are in no hurry; to-day's debate visibly strengthened us. H. G.

PERSONAL ATTACK ON MR. GREELEY. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

As Mr. Greeley was leaving the Capitol this afternoon, Rust of Arkansas made an attack upon him, inflicting several blows with his fist on Mr. G.'s head. He also struck him severely on the arm with a stick, as Mr. Greeley was approaching the National Hotel. The assault is presumed to be in consequence of Mr.

Greeley's strictures on Rust's proposition in the House requesting candidates for the Speakership to withdraw from the contest.

[The strictures alluded to in the above dispatch were

Monday's TRIBUNE, in Mr. Greeley's letter from

[The strictures alluded to in the above dispatch were in Monday's TRIBUNE, in Mr. Greeley's letter from Washington, and read as follows:]

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Eve., Jan. 24.

I have had some acquaintance with human degradation; yet it did seem to me to-day that Rust's resolution in the House was a more discreditable proposition than I had ever known gravely submitted to a legislative body. Just consider the facts: Mr. Banks has for more than six weeks received the votes of a very large plurality of the House—never polling more than ten short of a majority, usually only six or seven, and sometimes coming within two or three. He has repeatedly tendered his declination to his friends, and they have uniformly refused it and placed him again in nomination. Last evening they held another caucus, resolved to support him to the end, and resolved to hold no more caucuses, lest their adversaries might be encouraged to hope that they would change their candidate. Yet in the face of this demonstration, the two hostile minorities come into the House this morning and seriously attempt to isvite Mr. Banks to decline! for that is just what Rust's resolution amounts to. It could not affect Mr. Banks's rights nor those of his supporters; but it would seem to be an indignity, and might be expected to wound his sensibilities. But Mr. Banks will never take counsel with his bitter enemies as to the propriety of his withdrawal from the canvass. There were men who voted for this receive—or rather, voted not to lay it on the table—of whom I did expect better things; and for a time it would seem that the combination of Democrats and South Americans, with all the stranglers, would carry it; but it was laid on the table by a vote of 100 to 99—Mr. McMullen (Dem.) of Va. voting to table it at the last moment. I think this very resolve was saved yesterday from being put on the table by a tie vote—96 to 96. But for Mr. McMullen, the result to-day would have been the same.

THE RRITISH MISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856. We are authorized to state that the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas has accepted the mission to England, tendered him by the President, vice Mr. Buchanan.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered a resolution that each member of the House be voted for in rotation until some one receive a majority of the votes, provided it be a quorum; any gentleman having the privilege of excluding his name who might desire. If no Speaker is elected in this way the selection shall be made from the two who receive the highest votes. While thus voting no debate nor personal explanation shall be in order, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. RICHARDSON remarked—The difficulty is, there are already too many candidates, and the reso-

there are already too many candidates, and the reso

Intion makes more.

Mr. UNDERWOOD would not press the considera-Mr. CRAWFORD gave notice that he shall to-mor-

row, offer a resolution to elect a Speaker in one of the ways provided in the Constitution for the election of President, viz: by States; each State casting one vote

or that officer.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL offered a resolution sug-Mr. A. K. MARSHALL offered a resolution suggesting that it is the duty of the respective parties to withdraw their nomination, leaving each Member free from the control of cancus dictation, so that the House may make such selection of Speaker as the best interests of the country require. He said that although he had not consulted with the American Members, he ventured to assert that if the resolution passed they would be ready to accede to one of the two propositions: First, they will name a man of the Democratic party and unite on him; or, secondly, the Democratic party and unite on him; or, secondly, the Democratis may take a candidate from among the American Members, both parties voting for him. He knew that if the candidate was selected from among the Ameri-cans be would be elected.

cans he would be elected.

Mr. MILLSON thought probably the election was defeated by the nominations made at the commence one at of the session. The blame was attributable to all parties, and he took his share of censure.

Mr. ALLISON said the resolution violates the prin-

Mr. ALLISON said the resolution violates the principle of squatter sovereignty, as asserted by the Democratic party, which was to let people take care of themselves. The Republicans have selected their candidate; let them be governed by their own ideas of propriety, without outside interference.

Mr. COBB of Georgia justified the proceedings of the Democratic cancus. They had no idea of making its assorted principles offensive to any party. He believed the best interests of the country would suffer if those principles be sacrificed in order to elect a Speaker.

Mr. WHITNEY opposed the resolution—he would be bound by no caucus or combination to support the

be bound by no caucus or combination to support the Administration in its present position.

Mr. CULLEN considered the resolution of the Demceratic caucus offensive in terms and insulting to th

American party,
Mr. McMULLEN vindicated the action of the Mr. McMULLEN vindicated the action of the Democratic caucus, and said that never since Mr. Fuller of Penn. defined his position, could a combination of his friends and those of Mr. Orr, be formed sufficiently strong to effect an election. It would be time enough to propose a fusion of these forces when it is shown that they can succeed in choosing a Speaker. At present that result is not apparent.

Mr. RICHARDSON called attention to the fact that the control of the superior of the superior

Mr. RICHARDSON called attention to the fact that while one American (Mr. Marshall) proposed a union with the Democrats, two others of that party (Messrs. Whitney and Cullen) said they could vote for no Democrat. Frankness required him to say if the National Americans desire a connection, they must come to the

Democrats.

Mr. MARSHALL withdrew his resolution.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution (to be concurred in by the Senate) that if no Speaker be elected before the 5th of February, the House adjourn to the 15th of

The resolution was laid on the table, and the Hous proceeded to vote,
one hundred and twenty-ninth ballot:

Mr. LETCHER asked Mr. Whitney if he would vote against every Democrat who is friendly to the Adminis-

tration.

Mr. WHITNEY replied that he would vote against

Mr. WHITNEY replied that he would vote against a man who had taken part in the Democratic cancus and denounced the American party.

Mr. LETCHER remarked that any other National American would answer in the same way.

Mr. VALK, in reply to a question by Mr. Letcher, said there was one Democrat he would vote for.

Mr. LETCHER—God bless me! what liberality!

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL (to Mr. Letcher)—Is there was American you would vote for?

me American you would vote for?

Mr. LETCHER—No Sir. I declare myself a bitter, unyielding enemy of Kuow-Nothingism [Applause].

Mr. VALK—In the language of the gentleman himself, "God bless me, what liberality" [Applause].

After further debate, the resolution was tabled by

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Thesday, Jan. 29, 1856.
At a cancus of the Democratic Members of the Senate, held this morning, eighteen Members voted to give the Senate printing to The Union. Five opposed.
The funeral of Commodore Morris took place this afternoon. The services were very impressive. The attendance was very large. The President and Socre-

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856-11 P. M.

Up to the present mement there are no signs of the steamship Arabia. The weather is calm but hazy.

THE \$50,000 EXPRESS ROBBERY. BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

White, Ayres and King, the alleged robbers of the arraigned before the Supreme Court here this morning. They put in the plea of not guilty, and were remanded back to jail.

LATER FROM HAVANA. NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1 856.
The steamship Grenada, with Havana dates to the 5th inst., has arrived at this port, but brings no news

LATER FROM TEXAS. New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856. The steamer Charles Morgan, with Galveston dates to the 28th, has arrived at this port. The weather continues very severe in the north and Upper Brazos, and the thermometer had fallen as low as one degree below zero; killing a number of cattle.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST. BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.
We have received advices from Ontanagon, Northern Michigan, to the 29th of December. The weather was intensely cold in that region, the thermometer ranging from 19 deg. to 28 deg. below zero most of the time, and at 12 deg. below at mid-day in the sunshine.

There was a great scarcity of provisions at Ashland, La Pointe (Wis.) and Superior—beef selling at \$50 per bbl., and other supplies in proportion.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Bostos, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.
The following are the footings of our weekly Bank

| Statement: | S1,960,000 | Pine to other Banks. | 5,621,000 | Deposits | 14,855,000 | Deposits | 14,855,000 | Specie | 3,803,500 | Circulation | 7,295,600 | Due from other Bks | 7,142,800 |

MARINE DISASTERS.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

The bark John Gilpin, from Cienfuegos for Boston, went ashore last evening at Billinggate, Wellfleet, and lies in an easy position. A steamer leaves here at 12 o'clock to take her off.

12 o'clock to take her off.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

The brig Delphin, Hatch, from Porto Rico, with a cargo of oranges and six passengers, went ashore at Cape Hatteras on the 12th of January. The vessel proved a total wreck. Passengers and crew all saved.

THE BRIG MONCEAU. THE BRIG MONCEAU.

BALTIMORE Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

The brig Monceau, which sailed from New-York on the 31st ult. for Baltimore, and was supposed to be lost, has arrived at Norfolk. She was blown out to sea and has exerienced severe weather.

We have no mails to-day south of Richmond.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

No. 38—James M. Cooper vs. Enoch C. Roberts.

Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Michigan with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to amend eenire facios de novo.

No. 39—The schooner Freeman, &c. Chas. Hickox, claimant, vs. Alsah Buckingham, et al. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Northern New-York, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs.

No. 155—James L. Calcote vs. Frederick Stanton et al. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court dismissing the cause, which was Error to the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi, for want of jurisdiction.

jurisdiction.

No. 58—The United States vs. the Minnesota and
Nort-Western Railroad Company. Error to Supreme
Court of Minnesota. Justice Nelson delivered the
opinion of the Court, ordering the case to be discontinued, and remanding the cause to be proceeded in
seconding to lear and instinct.

No. 29—Adam Ham vs. the State of Missouri. Jus-tice Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, affirm-ing the opinion of the Supreme Court of Missouri with

costs.

Nos. 42 and 43—The heirs of Lafayette vs. Joseph Kenton et al., and same vs. Edward Carter et al. Judge Catron delivered the decree of the Court affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana with costs.

No. 49—Ship Heward—Wm. T. Smith et al., claimants and appellants, vs. Frederick Wissiman. Argument was continued by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson for appellants and Mr. Betts for appellee.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

A communication was received from the Commissioners this morning, from which it appears that they were unable to agree with their Advisory Board as to the exterior line from Corlear's Hook to Eighteenth street, owing to the existing bulkhead extending from Thirteenth to Eighteenth streets; and propounded to that Board the following quastions:

1. Can the line from Corlear's Hook to Thirty-eighth street be improved by the removal of a part of the

street be improved by the removal of a part of the buikhead between Thirteenth and Eighteenth streets, so that no part of the exterior line shall be outside of the present filling at the foot of Fourteenth street?

2. Can a straight or curved line be laid down from Corlear's Hook to the south-east corner of said Bulkhead, then along the east front of the Bulkhead to its north-east corner, without injury to the navigation?

3. Can the exterior, or pier-head line, along the Williamsburgh shore, extend 50 feet further into the channel, without injury to navigation?

in ms burgh shore, extend 50 feet further into the channel, without injury to navigation?

To these queries the Advisory Board reply:

1. The Board is of opinion that the line from Corlaer's Hook to Thirty-eighth street can be improved
by the removal of a part of the bulkhead between
Thirteenth and Eighteenth streets, so that no part of
the exterior line shall be outside of the present filling
at the foot of Fourteenth street, and that a line drawn in accordance with suggestion would be as good as the one recommended by the Commissioners and laid down on the maps.

2. The Board is of opinion that no such line can be

2. The Board is of opinion that no such line can be safely drawn as is proposed in this question, because it would give rise to a hollow, or reentering, curve.

3. The Board is of the opinion that it is not compatible with the free navigation of this section of the East River to allow the pier-head line at Williamsburgh to extend beyond the limit defined in the report of the

Board.

The Commissioners, therefore, recommend the adoption of an exterior line from Coriaer's Hook to Thirty-eighth street, which involves the removal of the bulk-head between Thirteenth and Seventeenth streets, which they say, is unauthorized either by the State or city.

A PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

A PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

This morning the Hon. ALONZO S. UPHAM of the XXVIIIth District was unanimously chosen President pro tem. Upon taking the chair Mr. U. addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: In entering upon the discharge of the duties to which your partiality has assigned me, it is with distrust of my own ability, unaided by each and every Senator. While I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the Chair with strict impartiality, and with a sincere desire to advance the business of the sersion by the observance of the rules that have been adonted for that purpose, and shall rely upon your inadopted for that purpose, and shall rely upon your in-dulgence and co-peration in all measures adopted to attain that end. Fully sensible of the honor conferred, please accept my thanks for this manifestation of your tayor and confidence. RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

plense accept my thanks for this manifestation of your invor and confidence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from the Hen. Reuben H. Walworth, asking for the passage of an act to secure gr.ater safety for travelers and employées upon railroads.

Size tion I provides that the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall prescribe and establish such general regulations as to the construction, with reference to safety, of locomotives, ears, switches, aide-tracks, signals, whistles, brakes and brakesignals, &c., as they may doem requisite.

Size tion 2 empowers said Board to prescribe such general regulations as they may deem necessary to be observed by particular Railroad Companies and their employees.

Size, 3 provides that such regulations may be amended by the Commissioners from time to time.

Size, 4 provides that the Secretary of the Board shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a copy of such regulations, and also farmich the Railroad Commissioners with a copy.

Size, 5 makes it the duty of the Railroad officers to post up such regulations in all their offices and at all their stations, and keep them posted solong as they shall be in force.

Size, 6 requires everly conductor, station signal, locomotive engineer and end brakemen to be furnished with a copy.

Size, 7 provides that a the ond of thirty days from the first publication of such general regulations in the State paper, they shall be in full force.

Size, 8. Provides that upon any railroad employee violating such regulations to or they shall be immediately discharged, and never again employed on any railroad company as for the connect of all the Commissioners.

Size, 9. Authorizes the Commissioners to make thorough examinations of all the roads.

Size, 10. Empowers the Commissioners to devise and give special instructions or directions to any Railroad company as functed or the security of the Board, and by them distributed to their employees without delay.

Size, 11, 19, 14, 15, 16 and 17 relates to the furnishing of said ce

SEC. 22 provides that no man reputed to be addicted to

cation shall be employed in any especity by any karroad Con-pany.

SEC, 23 provides that any employee being found under the in fluence of liquor while in discharge of his duty, shall be imme-diately dismissed, and never again employed on a Railroad un-less with the consent of the Commissioner.

SEC, 23 provides that after the parallel significance of the computation of the parallel significance of the parallel signi

SEC. 25 gives the Commissioners power to revoke such license

Sec. 25 gives the Commissioners pose to the control of the cast important section is the thirty-fourth, which provides that if any person shall be killed by any collision or other accident upon a ratiroad, occasioned either wholly or in part by a viciation of or negicet to observe any of the regulations mentioned, or by any order to violate or divergard the same, by any conductor, station-agent, engineer, brakeman, switch-iender, that man, and the resultance and the same, by any conductor, station-agent, engineer, brakeman, switch-iender, disamment of the produce such collision; and if he intended such collision he shell be deemed guilty of willful murder.

Sec. 35. None of the preceding provisions shall apply to city saliroad companies whose trains are not drawn by locomotives.

Sec. 35 provides that the Commissioners shall travel on all incorporated roads free of charge while in the discharge of their

proporated roads free of charge while in the discharge of their nities; as shall also all witnesses whom they may summon to we testimous pertaining to railroads and their management. SEC. 37 provides that all expenses incurred by this act shall

SEC. 37 provides that in expenses.

SAVINGS BANKS REPORTS.

Reports of the business transacted for the past fiscal year have been received from the following Institutions, and from which are extracted the following

figures:

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

Amount received from 14,233 depositors. \$1,133.1

Amount paid to. 11,219 depositors. 985.7

MARJNERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Amount received on depositors. \$6.7

Amount of interest paid depositors. 5.7

Number of depositors. 1,497

Number of drafts paid. 1,265

MERCHANTS' CLERKS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Amount received from 5,577 depositors. 485.9

| MERCHANTS | CLERKS | SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Amount received from 5,577 depositors. | \$485,964 54 Amount pedia to 4,802 depositors. | \$412,661 53 Amount of interest paid to depositors at 6 per cent. | 32,253 54 WILLIAMSEURGH SAVINGS BANK. Amount received on deposit | \$364,164 04 Number of new depositors. | \$364,164 04 Amount paid depositors. | 295,066 60 Amount of interest paid depositors. | 295,066 60 17,929 31 BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK. | \$775,546 32 Amount paid depositors | 781,090 56 Amount received from 11,490 depositors. | 781,509 69 Amount of interest paid depositors. | 75,509 69 Amount of interest paid depositors. | 1,833,067 56 ENITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, N. Y. UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, N. Y.

Amount received on deposit, including \$620,089 10
cyllected by the company in the capacity of
Receiver of insolvent institutions. \$3,474,014 80
Amount paid depositors, including sums paid from
receivership accounts.

Amount of interest received on bonds and mort
agrees and streks.

47,170 10

Amount of interest received on boiles and mortgages and stocks.

A neutr of interest paid depositors.

A NEW STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. NICHOLS introduced his bill this morning which names Charles H. Ruggles, Anthony Van Bergen and Freeborn G. Jewett, as Commissioners, to select a site in one of the counties on the Hudson River for another State Lunatic Asylum; the Commissioners to have power to purchase said site, and, after its selection, to contract for the erection of the Asylum, the cost of which, it is provided, shall not exceed \$100,000.

ceed \$100,000.
THE NEW-YORK GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHAN-

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

Mr. BROOK Sintroduced a bill extending the charte
of this society to 1890; and authorizing an increase of
capital, not to exceed \$500,000.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DISORDERLY PERSONS.
Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill amending the
Revited Statutes in this particular, by providing that
the following punishments may be inflicted on any
person convicted of disorderly conduct: For the first
offense, imprisonment not exceeding two years; third
offense, not exceeding three years, or by a fine not to
exceed \$100, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
The amendment also gives to Police Justices the sole
and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of petit larceny,
assault and battery, and all cases of obtaining goods,
money or other valuable things by cheats or false pretenses, when the money or property so obtained shall
not exceed in value \$25. The hast section of the bill
exempts New-York and Brooklyn from its provisions.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK. Mr. SPENCER introduced a memorial from the Managers of this Hospital, asking for an appropriation of \$10,000.

EAST RIVER BANK.

The bill authorizing a reduction of the capital of this Bank was reported on favorably by the Bank Committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To Incorporate the Board of Education of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Amending the act Incorporating the Buffalo Water-Works Company.

Amending the Articles of Association of the Farmers' Bank of Hudson.

Relative to the Surrogate's Office of Otsego Co. For the Relief of Nelson R. Geer and Charles

Steele.

The only transaction of note in the Senate last even

INLOW:

Whereas, it appears from the Message of the Governor, that
the expenses imposed upon commerce by a strict enforcement
of our quarantine laws, are greatly enhanced by the dilapids
ted condition of the structures erected by the Federal towerriment upon the Quarantine Grounds, and that the "set
ministration of the reverse laws of Congress on as not to set
intestines with our quarantine regulations cannot be secured
unless these repairs are made;" therefore.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur.) That the Senators and
Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to
present from the Federal Government an appropriation for this
approxe.

ASSEMBLY.
At the session of the House yesterday afternoon, the following bills were introduced:

following bills were introduced:

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Mr. DUGANNE brought in a bill to amend the act providing for the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths. It provides:

1. That all persons performing the marriage ceremony in New-York City shall keep a record of all marriages, taking the names, ages, residences, and condition, whether single or widewed, of parties married, and also of witnesses—a copy of which to be deposited with the City Inspector, on or before the first Monday of each month, duly authenticated with signature. These records of the person performing the ceremony and the City Inspector while be open to inspection of any citizen from samine to sunset. Sandays excepted. A neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act will be considered a violation of its provisions.

2. It shall be the duty of physicians and professional midwives, attending the birth of any child, to keep like records, and make like returns to the City Inspectors. These records shall also be open to the public.

3. Similar provisions are made regarding deaths.

4. Each violation of the act is made punishable by a fine of \$50, and when recovered to be paid over, one half to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and one half to the party making complaint. In case of non-payment, the party is to be committed to jall.

Wefullers and Maratirers

making complaint. In case of non-payment, the party is to be committed to jall.

5. Inconsistent acts are repealed.

Mr. COLE brought in a bill to amend the 15th section of Title II of chapter 19 of Part I of the Revised Statutes, relating to Weights and Measures. It amends the part named by providing: Whenever wheat, beans, rye. Indian corn, barley or oats shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement shall be made by the parties as to the mode of measuring, the bushel shall consist of 60 pounds of wheat or beans, 56 pounds of rye or Indian corn, 48 pounds of barley, and 32 pounds of eats.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

pounds of eats.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. GRAY introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies. It amends the fifth clause of the act so as to

mies. It amends the fifth clause on make it read as follows:

5 The amount in items of all other expenditures, to whom and fer what purpose made—having reference to annual reports

THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Mr. FOOT brought in a bill to promote the objects of the New-York State Colonization Society. It pro-

SECTION I. There shall be paid annually by the "State "New-York State Colonization" "New York State Colonization Society" the sum of #5,000; promote the objects of that Society, and that the same shall be paid in two equal installments on the first day of May and November in each year.

vember in each year.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF DEEDS.

Mr. SQUIRE brought in a bill to amend the Act to provide for taking acknowledgements of deeds or other instruments by persons out of the State. It requires the certificate of the County Clerk, Register, Recorder or Prothonotary, to the effect that the person taking the acknowledgement was duly authorized to do so.

THE MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. THE MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The Annual Report of the Mariners' Savings Institution of the City of New-York was received, by which it appears that the aggregate amount of deposits on hand Jan. 1, 1856, was \$133,881 11. This is invested in unincumbered real estate, &c. The interest accrued thereon amounted to \$7,205 14.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

Mr. BUCKLIFY gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the more effectual suppression of gambling, which will make more stringent provisions against the sale of letters redicing.

which will make more stringent provisions against the sale of lottery policies.

MONUMENT TO DAVID WILLIAMS.

Mr. MATTICE gave notice of a bill making an appropriation for the purpose of creeting a Monument to David Williams, one of the captors of Maj. Andre—the monument to be erected over the grave of Williams in the Town of Livingston, Schoharie County, and the sum appropriated to be \$500.

This morning, the following Reports were received:

BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Report of this institution, which shows:
Amount due depositers Jan. 1, 1835. *543,542 09
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1835, inclusive. 300,906 78 Total. \$344,448 87
Paid during same period. 284,350 60

27,250 62

Total

LEVESTMENTS OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and mortgages on improved property in the
Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at
acousting amount learned them. *** ***
Bonds of the City of Uties. 50.000
Bonds of the City of Rochester. 13.000
Bonds of the City of Albany 5.000
New-York City Revenue Bonds 20.000 Cash in vault...
Cash in Broadway Bank...
Available funds, loans on stocks on call...
Interest due to the Institution on bonds and
mortgages, &c. 7.367 53

Total. \$\pm\$1,744,505 23
Amount paid to depositors in 1355. \$\pm\$561,229 92
Amount paid for expenses fire-proof series, litting up new bank rooms 13,039 10— 594,269 62

Total. \$\presspace{\pr ASSETS . \$164.522 81 Stocks, New-York State 5 per cent . \$164.522 81 Stocks, New-York State 5 per cent . \$160.000 00 - \$264.522 81 New-York City 5 per cents . \$81.574 00 New-York City 6 per cents . \$250,000 00 - 1,211,374 00 Eller City Rends in Cents . \$250,000 00 - 1,211,374 00

Utica City Bonds, 6 per cent	****	50,000	00
United States 6 per cents	****	263,350	00
Ohio 5 per cents	365,719 13		
Ohio 6 per cents	493,202 27-	858,921	49
Pennsylvania 5 per cents	87,000 00		
Pennsylvania 6 per cents	10,000 00-	97,000	00
		250,000	00
Virginia 6 per centa	180,750 00		
Georgia 6 per cents	23,000 00-	213,750	00
Tennessee 5 per cents	66,000.00		
Tennessee 6 per cents	63,000 00-	129,000	00
Total		S-CORRECTOR CO.	**
on real estate in New-York and Erocklyn, worth double the amount lossed thereon. Real estate—lots Nos. 78 and 80 Wall arrest, with banking-house—cost		1,276,650	00
\$151,157 38 less mortgage on lot No. 39 Wall street, which the holder will not receive until it is due, \$20,000 Interest carned on stocks to Jan. 1,		131,157	38
1856, but not yet collected, mostly	e 101 207 13	71,217	90
Cash in Bank of Commerce, New-York	D. BODY LAND & CALL	254 110	**

In Leather Manufacturers' Bank 60,313 43- 254,110 7: Total assets.

LIABILITIES.
Due to depositors, including interest to
31st Dec., 1855.

Surplus \$7,071,054 29 \$7,071,054 29

Total liabilities. \$7,071,054 29
CROTON ACQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
The Annual Report of the Croton Acqueduct Department, made to the Common Conneil of the City of New-York, was received. It was received in printed form, and has already been published in The TRIBUNE.
The CHAIR annunced the following Select Committee on the bill to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor law: Messre, Glover, Fowler, Mattice, G. A. Dudley and Green. GENERAL ORDERS.

and Green.

GENERAL ORDERS.

This being one of the days set apart for the consideration of bills on the General Orders, the House went into Committe, Mr. ODELL in the Chair, and took up the Annual Message of the Governor.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. BAILEY, to refer the part of the Message relating to the Prohibitory Law, to the Select Committee having charge of the bill to repeal the Prohibitory Act.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Lost.

Mr. MATTESON criticised the conduct of the Governor, and concluded by offering the following:

Reselved, That so much of the Message as relates to the act for the "Suppression of Intemporance," embracing the charges of "countivasce" syminat the judiciary, be referred to a select Committee of Seven, whose duty it shall be to investigate those charges; and also to inquire into all abuses in the sale of offices in the Executive Department; and that they shall have power to send for persons are, papers; and that they shall have power to send for persons are, papers; and that they shall have power to send for persons are, papers; and that they shall have power to send for persons are, papers; and that they shall have power to send for persons for places, to what persons, if any, such money paid by the not prohibe that say have any of the supposition and penaltice are necessary to the public inter attain the premises.

Mr. FOOT suggested that as the Governor alluded

to "mag "rates and executive officers," the word judiciary be that "od to the words used by the Governor.

Mr. MATTERON accepted the suggestion, and his resolution was amended.

Messra MALLORY and G. A. DUDLEY opposed Mr. Matteson's proposition.

Mr. FOOT hoped the resolution would be adopted, and the gentleman (Mr. Matteson) take the respons-

lity of proving his charges.
Mr. B. BAILEY boped Mr. Matteson would with

draw his motion, inasmuch as at this stage it was so. What embarrassing. He would vote for it if presente-

what embarrassing. He would vote for it if presented at another time.

On motion of Mr. E. T. WOOD, the Committee rese and reported pregress, and had leave to sit again. The Senate's amendment to the resolution to print the Controller's Report was concurred in.

The Committee of the Whole took up the hill to repeal the act amending the Revised Statutes, entitled "Regulations concerning the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies and the commutation or collection thereof." [This is the act referred to by the Comptroller, which authorized corporations to commute their taxation whose profits did not reach five per cent.]

commute their taxation whose proms and not reach five per cent.]

Mr. FOOT thought the law sought to be repealed a very just one. He moved that the committee rise and report progress. Agreed to.

Also, to amend the act for the more effective pre-vention of Fires in the City of New-York.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that the Committee report progress on the bill. Lest.

Mr. A. WOODS moved that the bill be reported to the House. Carnied, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The same Committee, Mr. HOYLE in the Chair, teck up the following bills:

For the relief of St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York. Third reading.

Senators FERDON and WADSWORTH appeared and announced that the Senate had elected the Hon. Alonzo Upham President pro tem. Adjourned.

ANOTHER WORD FOR DR. VALK, M. C.

We some time ago published a letter from Dr. Valk, M. C., from the First District of this State, in which, previous to the election, he pledged himself if elected to support the Restoration of the

Missouri Compromise as well as the Homestead

bill. That letter the distinguished author of it had the assurance to pronounce a forgery; but when we replied that the original was in our hands, and that the handwriting was evidently the honorable Doctor's own, he thought proper to pursue the controversy no further. We have now received some documents which cast an additional light upon the matter, and which we proceed to lay before our readers, including the affidavit of Mr. Luther Moore of Greenport, to whom Dr. Valk gave the pledge

intention of keeping:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Dr. Valk complains so much of anonymous communications that we have concluded to give him a few names. They are at your disposal, and we hope you will publish them for his especial benefit, simply suggesting that he should slip the slide of the dark lantern enough to let the people see whether he ever received a letter from Luther Moore, and if so whether it was on rediffice, religion, or magazile.

in question, which he probably never had the least

t was on politics, religion, or morals.

Respectfully, yours,

Greenport, Jan. 24, 1856.

State of New York, Suffolk County, st.—Luther Moore, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that, after the nomination and previous to the election of Dr. Valk to Congress, i wrote him by mail, directing my letter to him at Finshing, L. I., asking him, if he was elected to Congress, if he would vote for and use his indusne in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the Homestead bill; and in due course of mail treceived a letter, postmarked Flushing, L. I., and signed Wm. W. Valk; I gave the letter to Dr. Skinner, with liberty to publish it; I have seen the letter published in The Tatkurn of the 4th, and believe it to be an exact copy of the original.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28d day of January, 1856.

E. F. CARPENTER, Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Greenport, are well acquainted with Luther Moore. We consider him to be a man of undoubted veracity, and cannot see how any same man can doubt the genuineness of the letter published in The Tribure of the 4th, notwithstanding the honorable gentleman's declaration in The Tribure of the 8th, "That no such letter was ever written by me," but he appeals to the readers of his epistle of the 5th, to judge of the genuineness of the letter purporting to be a communication to some person at Greenport, L. I. Let the reader decide.

ORIN F. BROWN. ALEXANDER KASSON, B. K. PAYNE, Gresport, L. J., Jan. 24, 1856.

—What is now to be thought of the Hon. Dr.

-What is now to be thought of the Hon. Dr. Valk's 'allegation that he never wrote any such

THE DRAMA.

BURTON'S THEATER.

Burton's, ever blooming with freshness and variety, has added this week two additional flowers to its theatrical boquet of attraction.

Mr. W. H. Perry, the comedian engaged to replace Mr. Jordan, is a gentleman of pleasing presence, and, as far as we could judge from the light, textile character in which we saw him, of much gay vivacity and quickness and mobility of parts. His success, as far as the good opinion of his audience was concerned, was decisive and complete. He was called before the curtain more than once, and rewarded with a most generous applause. We reserve a closer analysis of his artistic merit to some opportunity in which his capacity

will be more severely tested and permitted a freer field.

Mrs. A. Parker, the fairer aspirant for New-York favor, is a lady of handsome and dignified person, somewhat cold and scholastic, but correct, and we should think a judicious and reliable actress. If cast for such a character as Hermione in the approaching production of the "Winter's Tale" we should con sider the character specially suited, and anticipate

an excellent personation.

BROADWAY. A transplanted piece, produced for the first time here, was presented at this Theater on Monday night. It is entitled "The Iron Mask," and may be classed as of the strong melo-drama school-being full of love, horrors, imprisonments, escapes, and all those terrific things on which the wonder-loving multitude delight to dwell. The plot is too complicated and thick with incident to be disentangled and wove into a small compass so as to be distinct and clear. Mr. Wallack, who represents the hero, though from the little we have seen of him he appears not to have the natural endownents for the personation of characters requiring grasp of conception, mobility of expression, and those other attributes which constitute the artist of the highest school, is represented as a powerful melodramatic performer, and assumed the various phases and threw himself into the various poses of the part with much power of physique and gymnastic effect.

WALLACK'S.

At this pleasant theater the good old comedy of Speed the Plough" wends its kind and genial way. And those who, like Mr. Hardcastle, love old ale, old wine, old wives, old plays, and fine old actors to play them, like Mr. Henry Placide, may here take their fill

to their heart's delight.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.

Last evening wilnessed the production at this theater of "Much Ado About Nothing," one of those delicious comedies in which the airy imaginings and merry inncies of Shakespeare took shape, and than which none of his productions are more remarkable for felicitous intermingling of sentiment and raillery, love and mirth, and simple unfolding of the tale, the serious interest being just deep enough to set off the comi lightness of the plat. On a previous performance w tracked those two creatures whom Shakespeare de-lighted to throw together to that land from whose poet he caught the inspiration of their creation, and to that spot, new full of beautiful sadness, over whose desolation their memory still sheds a sweet pleasantness to those who journey there.

Last evening Beatrice, that most delightful of tor-

ments, was sent to tantalize those lonely spirits doorned to walk the bachelorial shore, found in Miss Loura Keene, as far as one and the leading phase of ne character was concerned, a most charming representative. In all those moods in which Beatrice exhibits the elastic, fantastic, buoyant, graceful, capricious nature of the woman, Miss Keene 'ouched perfection. Sweetly at such moments did 'he poetry Mr. FOOT suggested that as the Governor alluded of Shakespeare flow from her line, and the arch frauk-

ness and delicate boldness of the character were portrayed with a most fascinating truth. Most captivat ingly did the wit tingle at her fingers' ends, light up her eye with mischief, and lurk in her smile, while all the time her good girl's nature made the sting sweet and the venom inscious. Nothing could be more exquisite than the banter with which the tortured Benelick and the keen delight with which her woman's vanity reveled in the smallest triumph. This was flict of wit between the lovers and the unwillingness of either to own their love until discovered, created ame ug the audience much pleasantness and applause.

But Beatrice has another phase in her character She is not frivolous because her nature is poor and thin, but because it is so rich and copious that she can afford to be so. Through her all wild freak and fancies, she is of most kind and noble feeling. She is not only gay at heart but full of mind. Now this phase Miss Keene completely overlooks. In the scene where she induces Benedick to challenge Claudie for his conduct to her Hero, this is especially remarks ble and the conception is wholly incorrect. Miss Keene makes the exhibition of her power over her lover the prevailing point, and that power the motive and influence, instead of a generous and honorable desire to see Hero righted. and when Benedick departs upon her fighting errand, she laughs with coquettish tainmph at her own wo-man's victory. The scene from being one of noble pathos, elevating both the character of Benedick and Beatrice, is thus converted into one of much merriment. Similar misconceptions prevail in other portions of the

Mr. Jordan's Benedick was a pleasing, per His carriage and presence and easy action and elocu-tion carry off sufficiently well any character in which he appears, and with those who have not studied their lights and shades, will always insure for him popularity. The successful personation of a Shakesperian tion, a complete knowledge of what belongs to every line, and get a thorough idea of the whole, a perfect finish to every part, and yet the character never marred. While Mr. Jordan's personation of his own conception, or perhaps hurried adoption of one was very effective, we cannot think the conception correct. He made of Benedick more of a gay, thoughtless gallant, who disliked to marry because it interfer with his pleasures, than of an accomplished fastidious philosophic man of the world, who had argued himself into the idea that bachelor life was the happiest and best. In the early scenes there was not sufficient of ease nor of that mental struggle which be long to professed wits like Benedick and Mercutio, for they are both of the same type. Then in the soliloquy, the conflicting doubts and the clearings up, the mental perplexities, pleasant and unpleasant, till the whole is merged in a burst of resolution: "The world must be peopled," were not sufficiently artistically blended. In the more dashing scenes, as in that in which he challegged Claudio, Mr. Jordan was most admirable. The fixed purpose with which he stared "the boy," and the air with which he cast off the jests flung at him, not as sarcasms, but as so many interferences with his determined design, drew down deserved applause. For the rest we cannot say Miss Keene was well

supported, or that the play imparted that delight which, under happier circumstances and mere oppor-tunity of preparation, we think it would have done. The sparkling wit was often dulled and laughter excited, as in verges, by gesticulation and bu instead of by expressive delivery and truthful deline ation. It is indeed hardly reasonable to expect that those of the company—and they are necessarily many -habituated to extravagant incident and character, and the commosplace dialogue of low farce, should be competent to the performance of pure comedy of the most refined and intellectual kind, full of exquisite poetry and the most subtle strokes of wit and playfulness. We are happy to speak in commendation of Mr. McDouall and Mr. Wemyss. Mr. Johnston was a shade less extravagant and unnatural than usual, which, we trust, we may greet as a glimmering of coming improvement. A clown is not esteemed a necessary component of comedy. The ballet which follows the performance at this Theater is quite a charm, and lends to eye and car a feast of delight. MASQUERADE IN THE GERMAN THEATER .-- A MAS-

grand," came off in the German Theater is the Bowery last night. The building was so much crowded that dancing could be pursued only under frightful difficulties and at a reckless expenditure of breath and fisticuffs on the part of Die Committee. The number of masks was greater than at any previous ball which has been held in the city this Winter. There could scarcely have been less than a hundred and fifty marks on the floor at one time, and to fancy dresses there was no end, except some very neatly fitting ones. All the dresses with which the habitues of fancy dress balls have become so familiar were aired last night the identical Scotch plaid which has flour the identical Scotch pland which has nourished so many times in Old Tammany did good service once more in ministering to Teutonic pride. Cavaliers danced with Gipeics in total disregard of their appropriate ladyloves, and horrible dress coats waltzed with princesses a few centuries back with the most roue nonchalance. Un-known masks marched with unknown dominoes, Hernknown masks marched with unknown dominoes, itera-huters with Mephistopheles; Know-Nothings with "bloody furriners," and Harelequins with all. The frolic began with a German gipsying and ended late this morning with Bengal lights and a tableau of moonset. Between these the customary modicum of polkas and quadrilles were executed with the most repolkas and quadrilles were executed with the most re-lentless ferocity. The space was so limited that only a small portion of the dancers could be in motion at once and the natural proclivity of the Teutonic feminine heart could easily be guessed when one saw Mephistopheles take out half a dozen partners in a single dance. But it was not so very strange, for the dress of his Satanic was golden as well as scarlet. The Harlequins and Jockes, very much in fashion in these days of Ravels, afforded infinite amusement while the musician taking their lager beer between the dances.

FIRES .- Last evening a fire occurred in the friction match factory in Second avenue, near Thirteenth street, but being discovered at an early moment the flames were extinguished with a few pails of water.

Damage slight.

About 124 o'clock this morning a fire was disco About 124 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the building No. 75. Water street, corner of Old slip. It eriginated to the second story, in the premises of Storey & Stovens, commission merchants, and is supposed to have been occasioned by coals falling from the grate upon the floor. The fire burned through the flooring into the store or office of M. Angulo, importer of zobacco and cigars. The firemen Angulo, importer of zobacco and cigars. The gremen were early on the ground, and with a few buckets of water extinguished the flames. The building was damaged to the amount of about \$10; but little, if any, damage being done to the stock of the occupants. Had it not have been for the timely discovery of the fire by the First Ward Police, a large amount of valuable property would have been destroyed.

PREIGHT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD. On Monday awaiting cars for shipment eastward. Owing to the storm and disarrangement of trains, the stock cars had accumulated at the eastern end of the road. On the same day there were forwarded toward New-York the following number of loaded freight cars:

From Buffalo, 13; from Dunkirk, 35; from Hornelaville, 50; from Coraing, 8; from Elmira, 10; Owego, 8; Binghamten, 8; Susquehanna, 86; Deposit, 136; Port Jervis, 100; Piermont, 100.

The weight of ice-loaded trees, if it could be sacertained, would be astonishing. A gentleman of Hart-ford, Conn., weighed a branch of a tree that had been broken by the weight of ice upon it, and found that it weighed eleven pounds. The ice was then melted off, and the branch weighed only half a pound. Many years ago we saw two ships upset at the whart of New-Haven, by the ice adhering to the rigging.